

## Test Bank

### Chapter 2: Palliative and Hospice Care Settings (Dawn Joosten)

#### **Multiple Choice**

1. Based on their definition and function, what are the two similar factors associated with both palliative and hospice care?

- a. Death and dying
- b. Treatment and non-treatment
- c. Interdisciplinary care teams and dying
- \*d. Pain and symptom management

Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**

Answer Location: **Hospice and Palliative**

Question Type: **MC**

2. What is the goal of hospice care?

- a. To improve services
- b. To improve health care for the dying
- \*c. To maximize the quality of life for patients
- d. To improve access to care services

Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**

Answer Location: **Hospice**

Question Type: **MC**

3. Who is the central focus in both hospice and palliative care?

- a. Clients
- \*b. Family
- c. Service
- d. Community

Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**

Answer Location: **Hospice and Palliative**

Question Type: **MC**

4. What is the key feature of hospice care?

- a. Patient rights
- \*b. Patient self-determination
- c. Patient access to medical, psychosocial, and spiritual aspects of care
- d. Family access to medical, psychosocial, and spiritual aspects of care

Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**

Answer Location: **Hospice**

Question Type: **MC**

5. What is the goal of palliative care?

- a. To provide holistic options to care
- b. To minimize pain and symptoms
- \*c. To issue care concurrent with diagnosis of serious illness
- d. To work with clients who have Do Not Resuscitate orders

Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**

Answer Location: **Palliative**

Question Type: **MC**

6. Interdisciplinary teams are important to palliative and hospice workers. These teams are made up of social workers, nurses, physicians, chaplains, and others. Which of the following group of workers is NOT largely part of an interdisciplinary team?

- a. Doctors
- \*b. Police officers
- c. Home health aids
- d. Registered nurses

Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**

Answer Location: **Introduction**

Question Type: **MC**

7. Palliative and hospice workers rely on the knowledge and experience of clinical social workers within the interdisciplinary team. What skill can they provide in this environment that is beneficial at the micro, mezzo, and macro levels?

- \*a. Advocacy
- b. Research
- c. Theory
- d. Professional practice

Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**

Answer Location: **Introduction**

Question Type: **MC**

8. What are the three most common social work theories/perspectives in palliative and hospice care?

- a. Ecological, resiliency, and restorative justice
- b. Systems, resiliency, and role theory
- c. Systems, strengths, and developmental
- \*d. Ecological, systems, and lifespan perspective

Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**

Answer Location: **Introduction**

Question Type: **MC**

9. Which perspective provides a lens to understand multiple factors outside the medical setting that impact care while informing holistic assessment?

- a. Systems theory
- \*b. Lifespan perspective
- c. Ecological theory
- d. Role theory

Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**

Answer Location: **Introduction**

Question Type: **MC**

10 What are four of the seven proficiencies identified for palliative and hospice care social workers?

- \*a. Providing interventions, long-term care planning, resource coordination, and case or policy advocacy
- b. Case or policy advocacy, grief and bereavement counseling, group therapy, and research
- c. Assessment, research, grief and bereavement counseling, and team work
- d. Leadership, resource coordination, participation in interdisciplinary team meetings, and assessment

Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**

Answer Location: **Introduction**

Question Type: **MC**

## ***True/False***

1. Hospice care was introduced in the United States in 1965 by Dame Cicely Saunders.

- \*a. True
- b. False

Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**

Answer Location: **Hospice**

Question Type: **TF**

2. The first grassroots hospice movement of 1974 involved the Yale School of Nursing.

\*a. True

b. False

Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge or Comprehension**

Answer Location: **Hospice**

Question Type: **TF**

3. One of the provisions for enrollment in hospice care is that a patient is expected to die within six months.

\*a. True

b. False

Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**

Answer Location: **Hospice**

Question Type: **TF**

4. A Do Not Resuscitate order can be an acceptable reason for hospice care enrollment in some states.

\*a. True

b. False

Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**

Answer Location: **Introduction**

Question Type: **TF**

5. The third step of implementing care with a client is to conduct an assessment, such as a biopsychosocial-spiritual assessment, in order to learn more about the patient's family situation and circumstances.

a. True

\*b. False

Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**

Answer Location: **Biopsychosocial-spiritual assessment at various levels**

Question Type: **TF**

6. A biopsychosocial-spiritual assessment is informed by stage and task-based grief and loss theories.

\*a. True

b. False

Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**

Answer Location: **Biopsychosocial-spiritual assessment**

Question Type: **TF**

7. The four factors to examine in the second phase of the biopsychosocial-spiritual assessment are health, family, diversity, and grief and loss history.

a. True

\*b. False

Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**

Answer Location: **Biopsychosocial-spiritual assessment**

Question Type: **TF**

8. The third phase of the biopsychosocial-spiritual assessment is to examine the extent of completion of the patient's end-of-life documents such as Do Not Resuscitate orders, living wills, and designated healthcare representatives.

a. True

\*b. False

Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**

Answer Location: **Biopsychosocial-spiritual assessment**

Question Type: **TF**

9. Because of its importance to patients, palliative care and hospice services are overutilized.

a. True

\*b. False

Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**

Answer Location: **Conclusion**

Question Type: **TF**

10. The keys to the success in any palliative or hospice care scenario are its interdisciplinary team and the management of legal and ethical issues surrounding procedures and protocols.

\*a. True

b. False

Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**

Answer Location: **Conclusion**

Question Type: **TF**

## **Short Answer**

Type: S

1. Describe the conditions under which someone may be eligible to enroll in palliative or hospice care.

a. There are three conditions under which someone may be eligible to enroll in palliative or hospice care. They are 1) the patient is expected to die within six months, 2) the patient is no longer receiving aggressive treatments for life-threatening illnesses, and 3) in some instances, a Do Not Resuscitate order has been issued and signed by a physician.

Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**

Answer Location: **Hospice**

Question Type: **SA**

Type: S

2. Identify one way palliative and hospice care differ and one way they are similar.

a. Palliative and hospice differ in that hospice requires the patient to be dying within the next six months and no longer in treatment, whereas palliative care begins with diagnosis of a serious illness and the person can remain in treatment. Palliative and hospice are similar in that both, by definition, are focused on pain and symptom management.

Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**

Answer Location: **Palliative care**

Question Type: **SA**

Type: S

3. Identify three sets of knowledge clinical social workers bring to interdisciplinary teams.

a. The professional practice of clinical social workers brings three sets of knowledge to the interdisciplinary that includes theory, research, and policy.

Cognitive Domain: **Knowledge**

Answer Location: **Introduction**

Question Type: **SA**

## **Essay**

Type: E

1. Social work in the field of palliative and hospice care requires proficiency in seven core areas. Identify and define any two, then describe how it applies to a patient.

\*a. Two proficiencies social workers are required to have in the fields of palliative and hospice care are providing interventions and resource coordination. Providing interventions is the ability to identify a problem, to conduct assessment, to engage in goal setting, to identify interventions, and to actively participate in the process of implementing and monitoring the interventions with the patient. Resource coordination is also important in this process because implementing interventions will necessitate access to multiple and varied resources to respond to the needs of the patient. The social worker must be able to know how to find, access, and utilize these various resources and/or point the patient in the direction to find and access such resources.

Cognitive Domain: **Application**

Answer Location: **Introduction**

Question Type: **ESS**

Type: E

2. Describe what is meant by this statement: "Work within the fields of palliative and hospice care centers on skills of case management."

\*a. When it is said that the work in the field centers on skills of case management, it implies that social workers and interdisciplinary team members collaboratively work to manage all aspects of the client's situation through data management, services, and advocacy. These efforts are collectively called case management.

Cognitive Domain: **Comprehension**

Answer Location: **Conclusion**

Question Type: **ESS**